

“DEWEY DAY,” WHEELING, THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

THE SPEECH  
OF SENATOR  
ELKINS

On the Measure Substituted by the Senate for the House Financial Bill.

SOME PROVISIONS CRITICIZED

That Are Really Foreign—The Gold Standard Features—As to Greenbacks.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Senator Elkins was one of three who today discussed before the senate the financial bill, as submitted by the committee in substitution for the bill adopted by the house. The senator approved the bill in the main, but criticized the clause for the refunding of the public debt at 2 per cent. He took the ground that the legislative branch of the government should not decide so important a matter under conditions so favorable. Conditions are subject to the changes of time.

He said while the rate proposed might be sufficient now, there might come a time when it could not be maintained.

Referring to the speech previously made by Senator Chandler, advocating silver money, Senator Elkins predicted that hundreds of thousands of copies of that speech would be circulated, not by Senator Chandler's political friends, but by his political enemies, and the enemies of his party.

**Of Interest to Laboring Men.**

"The financial question," Senator Elkins said, "appealed directly to the laboring men, in the aggregate the largest users of money in the country. His wages are more sensitive to changes in finance than any other element in our country, and especially in America it is true that the wage earner's interest ought to be consulted, because in comparison with the laboring classes of the rest of the world, he is the most thoughtful and most intelligent."

Among those who propounded queries was Senator Teller, who asked Senator Elkins if the greenback was not just as good as the gold coin, to which he replied that it was, because it was redeemable in gold.

"I am not objecting to the greenbacks," said Mr. Elkins, "for it was with them that the war was fought, and the Union saved, and I have great respect for them. As long as the present arrangement exists, which makes the greenback under the pledge of the government as good as gold, I do not oppose them."

**Importance of the Measure.**

Mr. Elkins said further: "Mr. President, the bill reported by the finance committee as a substitute for the bill in the most important financial measure that has been presented to Congress since the Civil war. The chief feature and strength of the bill is its emphatic and unequivocal declaration in favor of the gold standard and the commitment of the United States to the payment of its indebtedness of all kinds, interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing, in gold, thereby rendering it impossible that there should be any doubt in the future on the subject, or that there should be any hope of paying the same in a depreciated currency. If the bill becomes a law, it will strengthen the public credit at home and abroad, making it the highest and safest in the world. The increase in the gold reserve provided for in the bill will help materially to carry out its general provisions and to keep our finances on a firm basis.

"The bill is the outcome of constant discussion and education of the people through the press, in Congress, and on the platform, for the last thirty years. This is the only time during the last quarter of a century that the question of the standard of value could be placed beyond the possibility of doubt and discussion, as is so wisely done in the senate bill.

"The bill will not operate to delay or impair the cause of bimetallicism. It leaves that question open, and bimetallicism can support the bill consistently. I am not without hope that there will yet be an international agreement by which silver can be more largely used with gold than now as money of the world. We are using more silver than gold as money. There are now in the treasury 466,612,406 standard silver dollars, besides silver bullion of 1890 to the amount of \$30,440,918. Against this silver there are outstanding \$405,363,504 of silver certificates, which is the best form in which to use silver money. The United States have no place in our politics, nor in the scheme of making the public debt as set forth in said section.

"The refunding of the public debt is not necessarily a part of the bill. The bill is for another and different purpose. Why mix the subject of establishing and strengthening the monetary standard and what must, at best, under the provisions of the bill, be an experiment, and which, if it should fail, prove hurtful to the general purposes and policy of the measure and the public interest? The refunding of the public debt is purely a financial or administrative question. It should have no place in our politics, nor be connected in any wise with political questions. It should not be a part of this bill, because the question of a monetary standard of value has been for

(Continued on Sixth Page).

FAVORABLE REPORT

On Bill for Wheeling's New Government Building, and Secretary of the Treasury Recommends That the Appropriations Be Made.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Senator Scott has succeeded in getting a favorable report upon his bill for the construction of a government building at Wheeling, and is now sanguine of success in getting the measure through. The architect of the treasury gave the matter his careful consideration and decided that a building is absolutely necessary for the proper dispatch of the public business in Wheeling, and the secretary of the treasury has recommended that the appropriation be made. The bill, as reported by the committee on public buildings and grounds and now on the senate calendar, provides that \$322,000 be appropriated for the construction, and \$32,000 for preliminaries and the purchase of a site.

**New Prison Needed.**

From reports received here it is evident the department of justice will soon be obliged to secure another prison in which to confine prisoners from the District of Columbia, the institution at Mountville being now about filled. It is stated there are 638 prisoners there, the largest number in the history of the penitentiary, and it is further said an addition or a new prison will soon have to be built.

Senators Hanna and Scott are both favorable to the placing of an elevator in the white house. Both are in a crippled condition, and both were together obliged to toil up the stairway to reach the executive office to-day.

West Virginia is represented in the woman's suffrage convention in session, here, by Mrs. Beulah Boyd, Mrs. Richie, Mrs. Jessie Manley and Mrs. R. E. Morgan.

**LORD ROBERTS**

Has a Force of 35,000 Men to Turn the Magerfontein Lines West of Jacobsdal—New Censor Appointed and News Promised Soon—Kimberley in Sore Straits.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 4:15 a. m.—Lord Roberts has gathered 35,000 men, with whom, according to the best military opinion in London, he purposes turning the left of the Magerfontein lines near Jacobsdal, entering the Free State, compelling General Cronje to raise the siege of Kimberley, and thus making his first step toward Bloemfontein.

"Yesterday Lord Roberts announced the appointment of General Sir Henry Colville, hitherto commander of the Guards brigade, to the command of the ninth division, which is being formed and will consist probably to a great extent of colonial troops. General Colville will be succeeded by General Reginald Pole-Carew.

Lord Roberts tells the correspondents that when he gets down to business they shall have ample opportunities to send news. His chief press censor yesterday issued new rules, and in future all written communications are to go unchecked. Only telegrams will be censored. For the next few days little news is likely to get through, but later there will be more freedom. Thus says the censor and the last clause may be interpreted to mean that something is about to happen.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A dispatch from Eshewe asserts that a long commando of Boers is encamped near Ngutu with eighty wagons and nine guns. It is rumored that this force intends to besiege Eshewe, the intention probably being to fortify the Indug hills in order to prevent the British traversing Zululand to relieve Ladysmith."

**Fearful State of Affairs.**

Kimberley, twenty miles away from the Modder River position, is in sore straits. Details of the December death rate show that in a population of 14,900 whites and 19,000 blacks, the mortality was sixty whites and 128 blacks per thousand. The infantile death rate was 67 per thousand among the whites and 92 per thousand among the blacks. Enteric fever was prevalent.

This frightful state of things in December cannot have improved much if at all since, and the fighting power of the garrison must have been greatly diminished.

Meanwhile the bombardment by the Boers has increased, and there is imminent danger of the town falling under the very eyes of Lord Roberts. It is believed in circles close to the war office that he will move at once.

Scouts have approached within 1,000 yards of the Boer entrenchments at Magerfontein. They have found these strong and ascertained that they are used as dwelling places. Naval gunners are constantly watching the enemy's lines with strong glasses and they declare that there is an appreciable diminution in the Boer forces.

In Natal the Boer commandos south of the Tugela occupy Bold's farm and several miles west of Chieveley. Two thousand Boers with three gunners are advancing through Zululand toward Natal.

**Bombardment.**

KIMBERLEY, Friday, Feb. 9.—There was a heavy bombardment yesterday and to-day the fire of the Boer big gun at Kampodam has been very trying.

**Nearly Four Million Starving.**

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The India office has received a dispatch from Lord Curzon, the Indian viceroy, in which he says that the distress arising from the famine is steadily increasing, and that those now in receipt of relief number 3,784,000.

KENTUCKY  
CONTEST IN  
U. S. COURT

Before Judge Taft, at Cincinnati. Able Argument by Governor Bradley.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

And Jurisdiction of the Court—Judge Taft Will Announce His Decision Wednesday.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12.—In the United States circuit court of appeals Judge J. H. Taft heard argument this afternoon for over three hours on the application for injunctions against the Kentucky state board of election commissioners and the contestants for the state offices other than governor and lieutenant-governor. The large court room was unable to hold all who came to the federal building for admission. Very many of the visitors were from the Kentucky side, notably the plaintiffs against the state board, who are citizens of Covington. The Republican state officers were also present, but the only one of the defendants in attendance was Judge Poyntz, of the state board. There were quite a number present from Frankfort and Louisville.

The plaintiffs were represented by Bradley, Wilson, Sweeney and Yoak, all of Kentucky. The defendants were represented by Scott, Hendrick, Hager and Maxwell, the latter being a member of the bar of Cincinnati, and the others of Kentucky.

Ex-Governor Bradley made a plain statement of the ground upon which the action of the courts is invoked. After reciting the provisions by which the state board of elections is converted into a board of contest, he declared that they were entirely repugnant to the Republican form of government, which provides for three distinct departments. He asserted that this board of contest had been made a judicial body by the Goebel law. At this point Judge Taft inquired whether the Goebel law had been passed upon by the court of appeals. Governor Bradley replied that it had, but that his contention was that nevertheless, in case he could show the law to be in contravention of the federal constitution, then this court could be invoked. Judge Taft replied that a decision of the state court on the constitutionality of the law did not necessarily prevent jurisdiction by the United States court of appeals where a proper case could be shown.

**Going Behind Returns.**

Governor Bradley then went on to show in what respect the Goebel law deprives citizens of their rights. In this line he spoke of the situation in Kentucky with regard to these complainants having been given certificates of election by a vote of 3 to 1, and that one now the only member of the board which is about to pass upon the contests instituted by the candidates, opposed to these plaintiffs. That one, he said already officially declared that the board had the power to go behind the returns and thus to exercise judicial powers. The other two members had likewise, in advance of their decision, declared their intention to oust these plaintiffs.

Going into the argument for the jurisdiction of this court, he said that this action had its basis in the provision of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States. He quoted Justice Harlan as saying that a state may not disregard by any of its agents the provisions of this section by taking life, liberty or property without due process of law. He went on to define the meaning of liberty so as to include in it the right to vote, to have the vote counted, and the officers elected permitted to exercise the functions of their office.

Judge Taft here created a diversion by asking if the right to vote was granted by the fourteenth amendment to women. Mr. Bradley admitted that while women had not the right to vote, it was, nevertheless, true that authorized electors are entitled to protection by the federal courts against any state which undertakes to nullify that vote.

**Maxwell Claimed No Jurisdiction.**

Lawrence Maxwell, jr., on behalf of the defendants, made a brief argument on the two propositions that this court had no jurisdiction because the petitions do not present a case of equity and don't fall under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the United States constitution. He said the situation was one in which the position of these complainants is in course of settlement by a state tribunal. Contest proceedings in their cases are pending. This contest presents none of the features of an equity case. Mr. Maxwell then recited a number of cases in which it had been held that the court had no power to interfere in the removal of an officer, and that certificates of equity took cognizance only of civil and property rights. This being true, he claimed there was no ground whatever for federal interference. Referring to the claim under the fourteenth amendment, he said the right to hold an office in the state of Kentucky was not one of the rights guaranteed by that amendment. These offices are creations of the state of Kentucky, and the right to hold them cannot be construed into one of the rights designated in the amendment referred to.

In conclusion he ridiculed the position

of the plaintiffs, who, while still in the process of ascertaining whether or not they had been elected, proposed to throw aside the provisions of the state law and asked the power of this court on their behalf.

Mr. A. B. Wilson, of the plaintiffs, followed in a brief argument, in which he took much time in reading authorities on the subject of the jurisdiction of a court under the fourteenth amendment of the United States constitution. He spoke feelingly of the gravity of the situation in Kentucky. He characterized this court as one free from the excitement and partisanship that existed in Kentucky. These plaintiffs, he said, have come here as a last resort, so that the people of Kentucky shall have the right recognized by the constitution of Kentucky before they take the law into their own hands to make a new constitution.

Mr. J. A. Scott, for the defendants, made the point that the court could not interfere to prevent the future action of the board of contest. He said the only real attack which had been made on the Goebel law was that it provided that all the election commissioners throughout the state should be partisan Democrats. He ridiculed the idea of making this the ground of interference of this court, and insisted that the right to hold office was not one of the rights defined in the fourteenth amendment of the constitution. He went on to argue against the jurisdiction of this court, saying he thought the rule to be followed should rather be miserly than covetous in taking jurisdiction.

**Gov. Bradley Closed Argument.**

Governor Bradley, in his closing argument, insisted that the contest board being made into a court, was repugnant to the constitution of Kentucky, which specifies what courts shall be created. The attempt to confer judicial authority on this board deprived these plaintiffs of their rights and gives this court jurisdiction.

In reply to a question by the court, Governor Bradley said he did claim that these offices were property. He again called attention to the fact that the board of contest has already expressed opinions concerning their future action. He closed by the declaration that there was no remedy in the state courts and that equity has jurisdiction where common law fails and even where equity can better redress the injury than can the common law.

After the conclusion of the arguments Judge Taft advised counsel that he would announce his decision so far as the court having jurisdiction in the cases are concerned, at 2 p. m. on Wednesday next.

**QUIET IN FRANKFORT.**

Republican Legislature Met and Adjourned to To-day—Governor Taylor Will Keep Some Troops—Detectives Working on a Clue.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 12.—This was another day of unbroken calm in Frankfort. The Republican members of the legislature met at noon, and after appointing committees to inform Governor Taylor that, pursuant to the terms of his proclamation, adjourning the legislature at London and calling it to Frankfort, they had come to this city, and were prepared to transact such business as might come before them. The governor acknowledged the messages, and both houses adjourned until to-morrow. There were nine members in the senate and twenty-eight in the house.

The committee which was expected to come from the Democratic members at Louisville, to report whether it is safe for them to come to Frankfort, did not put in an appearance during the day. The Republican leaders say they expect nothing now to transpire until after Judge Taft, in Cincinnati, has rendered his decision on Wednesday. At one time to-day Governor Taylor decided to order away all of the soldiers now here, with the exception of a few for a personal body guard. He sent for Colonel Williams and actually gave the orders for the moving of the troops, but several of his friends urged so strongly that the soldiers be permitted to remain, that Governor Taylor changed his intention and said that for the present, at least, he would not have any more returned to their homes.

Late this afternoon the detectives working on the Goebel assassination discovered a bullet imbedded in one of the trees in the south side of the capitol square. It struck the tree about twenty inches from the ground and almost on a line from the executive building, and the spot where Governor Goebel fell. A block of wood containing the bullet, was cut from the tree and is now in possession of the prosecuting attorney.

**C. & O. DIRECTORY**

**Will Be Controlled by Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt Interests.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The Record to-morrow will say:

"The recent acquisition by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of large interests in the Chesapeake & Ohio which has already resulted in the retirement of M. E. Ingalls, as president and the selection of G. W. Stevens as his successor, will cause a complete reorganization of the present board of directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio. When the change is made the new board will be found to contain three Pennsylvania representatives, three representatives of the Vanderbilt interests and the remainder will be made up of men from the local territory through which the line traverses."

DEPEW'S  
TRIBUTE TO  
LINCOLN.

At the Lincoln Day Banquet of the Republican Club in New York.

GOEBEL INFAMY REVIEWED

And Touched Upon Bryan's Connection With it and the Coming Campaign.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided over and delivered the principal address at the fourteenth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican club, held at Delmonico's to-night. The dinner was attended by over 900 members of the club and their guests. A notable guest present was Lincoln's register of the treasury, L. E. Chittenden, who is now an octogenarian. Among the other guests of honor were Abner McKinley, General Anson G. McCook, General Samuel Thomas, General Henry L. Burnett, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Congressman Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa, Bertha Wilkins and Professor Edwin Markham. Senator Depew before introducing the first speaker, addressed the gathering.

Mr. Depew said in part:

"It is an interesting question as we close one century and enter upon another to speculate as to who will survive of the nineteenth as the representative of what has been done during these hundred years. Though we are only one century in advance of the eighteenth, yet of all the worthies who fill the mind and eye of the generations of that period only two are universally and commonly recognized of all men. George Washington and Napoleon Bonaparte. When the twentieth shall have been lost in the twenty-first or the twenty-second and the story of the nineteenth is recalled, I doubt if there will be in the mind of the school boy and the average man or woman any other well known names than in Europe, Bismarck, in America, Lincoln. The distinguishing characteristic of the nineteenth century is emancipation—emancipation of the soul from bigotry and dogma; emancipation of the mind from the formalities and dead forms of the past; emancipation of the individual from divine right to govern; from class, from privilege and from slavery; emancipation of education from the studies which consumed valuable time without imparting instruction; emancipation from the restrictions upon the suffrage; emancipation of commerce, of travel.

Lincoln did dare proclaim that the United States could not live half free and half slave; that one or the other must perish, and that slavery would perish and the union survive, when so to declare imperilled the life of the orator and ruined his political career. He aroused a storm of protest, of discussion, and of denunciation by his emancipation proclamation as a violation of the constitution, even if it saved the country, only equalled by the denunciation from the same class of minds of the action of President McKinley in sanctioning the acquisition of new territories and the imposition of American institutions upon Porto Rico and the Philippines.

A student of the teachings of Lincoln, will find instructive lessons applicable to the present conditions in the state of Kentucky. In the situation in the commonwealth brings emphatically to the front one of the perils of our institutions. The country is filled with horror both at the murder of Mr. Goebel and the causes which led to it. One crime never justifies another, and the only safety of communities is the stern punishment of the criminal and condemnation of the crime. Dismissing the tragedy, which we all lament, and which was the culmination of Kentucky's electoral difficulties, we come at once to the lesson of Lincoln. The whole spirit and philosophy of Lincoln's politics was the power of the people. No statesman ever so thoroughly believed that the voice of the people is the voice of God. His appeal was always to the judgment and conscience of his fellow citizens, and he bowed with reverence to the decision of the majority when that decision was clearly rendered.

**The Goebel Infamy.**

Mr. Goebel prepared and had enacted an election law, which went by his name, and whose avowed object was to prevent the people from having their will unless their votes were in accordance with his wishes. The opportunity for fraud on the ballot and violations to the popular judgment was placed upon the statute books of the commonwealth of Kentucky. This crime against liberty and popular government aroused such indignation among the intelligent and honest voters of Kentucky that they repudiated this invasion of their rights by an overwhelming majority. Upon orders from the chiefs thousands of votes were thrown out in different localities. When this wholesale slaughter of the suffrage still left a large majority against Mr. Goebel and his associates on the arrival of the returns to the supreme board at the capitol, the American conscience on two of the judges rose superior to the partisan demand for the commission of the highest crime known to free government. These two judges standing

against the conspiracy which threatened their political lives and their public careers, and acting honestly upon the law and the facts, deserve to be placed in the highest position of honor in the list of the patrons of their state. Against that judgment of these two honest patriots Mr. Goebel and his associates appealed to the legislature to use authority which that body possesses for the purpose of carrying out the original object of their legislature, which was to prevent the people from having their way, to corrupt the suffrage, to nullify the ballot to cruelty every principle of representative government.

Such a crime in a presidential election would produce consequences from which the imagination shrinks.

**Mr. Bryan's Part.**

This event may be a most interesting issue in the coming presidential campaign. The distinguished man who will probably be the Democratic candidate and who is delivering daily and nightly orations upon the violations of the Declaration of Independence in the Philippines by organized government there without the consent of the governed, also twice visited Kentucky during these troubles and gave the moral support of his presence and influence to the Goebel side of the divided Democratic party. Should he be nominated the line will at once be drawn between our constitutional right to govern the Philippines as colonies and the unconstitutional action of the colonel's friends in Kentucky. The safety of the republic within the states which form our union and makes us a nation is Lincoln's great principle—government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The emancipation for which Lincoln stands in the nineteenth century will bear its fruits in the twentieth.

**Congressman Cousins.**

Speaking to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln," Congressman Cousins said in part:

"The dream of the eighteenth century was free government—Democracy—the thought that civilized and enlightened mankind could govern themselves and that security, progress and endurance would attend that system, but it was doubted by the world even after our independence had been achieved. Doubtless when Abraham Lincoln was born, doubted when a free people chose him as their president. The test of rebellion had not yet been made. When it came most of the old world's intellects volunteered the force and influence of our opinions against the possibility and survival of the republic. Even Mr. Gladstone expressed a disbelief in the possible restoration of the union. But it should always be remembered in justice to that empire of the snows, ruled by the imperial czar, that when the supreme test of republican government and human liberty was being made no voice of discouragement ever emanated from the Russian empire.

"Half a century has passed since all men learned Lincoln's name and we have again come as citizens of that permanent and perfect union to voice our gratitude to him who studied out the way, to him who said 'We shall nobly save or meanly lose, the last, best hope of earth.'"

The other toasts and speakers responding were "Grace," Rev. Maitie B. Babcock; "The Republican Party," Attorney General Griggs; "Abraham Lincoln," Prof. Edwin Markham; "Political Conscience," Rev. Samuel Schulman.

**LINCOLN'S NATAL DAY.**

The Immortal Lincoln Honored in the Principal Cities of the Country—He Will Be Honored While the Nation Endures.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was celebrated here by an elaborate banquet, under the auspices of the Union League Club, the leading Republican organization of the south, in its handsome club house. The toasts were given and responded to.

**Boston.**

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—There was no general celebration of Lincoln's birthday among the business houses of this city to-day, but the stock exchange suspended business and one or two other institutions gave a holiday. Flags were displayed on public buildings and grounds.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The fifteenth annual Lincoln day banquet of the Marquette Club was given to-night, at the Auditorium hotel, covers being laid for 600 guests. The banquet hall was hung with pictures of Lincoln, McKinley, Dewey, Schley and Sampson, and the various generals of the civil war. The president of the club, Herman B. Wickensham, presided. After the president had delivered his address, the Hon. George E. Adams spoke on "Abraham Lincoln."

**AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 12.—**Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by the Young Lawyers' Republican Club with a banquet to-night. Congressman Charles Dick, a member of the club, was the principal speaker and his subject was "Abraham Lincoln." He presented a scholarly address on the life of the great American commoner.

**Weather Forecast for To-day.**

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain, changing to snow flurries, and much colder Tuesday, Wednesday fair and cold; winds shifting to brisk northwesterly.

**Local Temperature.**

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schreff, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

1 a. m.	40	3 p. m.	33
5 a. m.	42	7 p. m.	34
12 m.	40	40	Weather, rain.